Western Carolinian.

PUBLISHED WEEKLYCHAS. F. FISHER, Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Priday, at \$2 per annum, in advance, or \$2 50, if not pend in three months from the time of subscribing. Or No paper will be discontinued until all arresrages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the fairer to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

one make the considered a new engagement.

\(\tilde{\pi}^{\tilde} Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at \$\frac{2}{3}\$ per square—(of \$\frac{2}{3}\$ let employ a frient iines of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and \$25\$ cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements \$25\$ per cent, higher than the above rates. A deduction of \$3\frac{2}{3}\$ per cent, from the regular prices will be male to yearly advertisers. (\$\frac{1}{3}\$ Advertisements event in for publication, must be marked with the number of mactions desired, or they will be continued till formula disarged accordingly.

forbid, and charged accordingly.

To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, must be free of Postage.



I WILL sell, as Trustee of John Beard, Jr., a town of Salisbury, containing from 180 to 200 acres. There is 40 Acres cleared Land on it, of which this branch running through it.—The remainder of the tract is wood-land. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on me, and in case of my absence, on my son C. F. Fisher. about 15 Acres is first rate meadow, and a good

CHARLES FISHER.
Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840.

PETERS'PILLS.

AT Wholesale and Retail, at WHEELERS'.

GRAY'S or Harrison's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Mothit's Prils and Butters, Houck's Panacea, and Bernard's remedy for Bowel Complaint, for Sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.



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Dr.

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FRESH TEAS, Wines, Spirits, Tobacco, and Cigars, Just received and for sale, at the Salisbury Drog Stere. Salisbury, Nov. 20, 1840.

Cotton barns. THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cot ton Factory, would inform the public that trey have just received and now offer for sale, who assist and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior quali-ties and character of the Yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known as to need no recom-mendation from us —Those wishing to pur-

chase will please give us a call.
B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agts. April 24, 1840.



HOUSE-KEEPERS, WE have just received a

arge and fresh supply of the celebrated New Le bason Shakers' Garden Seeds, of all kinds Those wishing Seeds for the next year, would do weil to call or send soon, as they "go like he cakes."

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER. November 13, 1840.

C PRESS FOR SALE. 40

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the Win-MINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing busiess, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be lost paid.

F. C. HILL.

December 11, 1840.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an improved patent Spindle for Mails, by which, a 'mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from heating or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no ing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal

of superior quality.

of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mecksville, Davie Co, N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed \$20 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Keily, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Drive County; Griberth Dackson and David J. Ramsonr of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rown; Addson Moore of Daviden, and William Dess of Surry, all of whom are high , and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are high esu, and William Doss or cours,
in pleased with its performance.
L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839,

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to miorin the Pub-lic that he will enter into contract with any Person, or either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this

will also, mould and burn the Brick, it wanted .-

rusts that his long experience in MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will egtitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer goutlemen wishing work done in his
Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1839.

Blanks For Sale Here.

NEW FIRM

COACH-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citi-zens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. John I. Shaver, on the South-east Street, where they will constantly keep on band a variety of vehicles, such as-



Open & Close
Carriages
Barourhes.
Buggues, Suikies, Gigs, Carryalis.

They will warrant their workmanship not to be surpassed by any in this section of country, as they have on hand a large supply of the best materials; and, also, in their employ first rate workmen.— The Subscribers will also keep constantly on hand, Harness of every description, as they have

Orders for work from a distance addressed to subscribers will be punctually attended to. N. B. All kind of repairing done on the short-notice. DANIEL SHAVER, D. F. HADEN.

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1841.

Notice. Taken Up and Committed



The the Jail of Surry County, in Rockford, on the 22ad day of Nevember, 1840 a negro conn, who vs his name is Kit or Christopher. Description Christopher, says that he is about 35 r 36 years

also has a crape camtet coat with him, which is outh worn, with some other old clothing.

Christopher says he belongs to Moses Knight

on, of Fairfield District, S. C., and left his owner about the last of March, or first of April, 1840.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

A. M. KERR, Jailor.

Rockford, Surry Co., N. C.,

January 22, 1841. January 22 1811.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold for each at the Court house, in the town of Salisbury, on Venday the first day of February next, bring the first day of Row an Councy Court, the fadle win. Tracts of Land;

10 Acres of w occarred by David

Wire long on it. Such side of the

road leading from Salesbury to Bringle's

Force, and song the mode of P. Owens,

Union Charles, and so s ; or which there are

Five Comfortable Dwellings, Blacksmith Shop, and But Houses, Also, 40 Acres

lying on the North ade of said road, above, subject to Mrs. Wise's the property of C. Brande and D. Wise, t at fy two Fr. Fas. in my nands, one Graham, and the other to taver of D Cashier of the Bank of Cape Fear, at Salisbury, R. W. LONG, Shift.

January 15, 1841.

Also, will be sold on the same day for cash the valuable Plantates on which Charles West now lives, containing 150 Acres, poore or less.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills

PHIENIX BITTERS.

decrees have acquired, in curing aimost every disease to which the moman traine is hable, is a matter familiar with almost every interior per son. They became known by their fruits—their good works have testified for them—they did not thrive by the faith of the credulous, In cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Lover Affections, Astima, Piles. Settled Pains.

Rheumatism, Fevers and Agues, Obstmate Headaches, Impure state of the Finds, Unhealthy Appearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, the Sickess incident to Females in Delicate Health, every kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and all general Derangements of Realth, these MEDI CINES have revariably proved a certain an speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single triat will place the LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BIT TERS beyond the reach of computation, in the ex

timation of every patient. , whole sale and retail, at M M. B. MOFFAT'S Medical Office, 375 Broadway,

New York.
N. B. None are genuine indess they have the

fac simile of John Moffal's signature. Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$2 each, according to the size; and the Paceax Batters in bottles, at 81 or \$2 each, with full cirections.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

CRESS & BOGER, of Salisbury. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, Concord, N. C.

FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION-AD interesting little pamphiet, entitled "MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a Demostic Guide to Health-containing accurate information concerning the most prevalent diseases, and the concerning the most prevalent diseases, and the most approved remedies—by W.M. B. MOFFAT." Apply to the Agents.

Salisbury, N. C., October 16, 1840. MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Midedgeville, Montgomery co., N. C. W. E. BURAGE

BLANKS Of every description for sale, at this Base.

LOOK OUT FOR CASH.

A LL those indebted to the Subscriber, either by Note or book account, are hereby requested to come forward and plank up the "wherewithal," on or before the 18th of Pebrusry, as 1 am determined, after that day, to sak neither "friend nor foe" for the needful. Those failing to pay by that time will have to settle with R. W. Long, Sheriff.

JEREMIAH M. BROWN. Salisbury, N. C., January 15, 1841. 5t

Docts. Killian & Powe,

AVING associated themselves together, in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their services, in all the various branches of their profession to the public. (Their Office is in Mr. West's bruch illuing. Salisbury, N. C., January 8, 1941.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS (formerly occupied by Dr. Ashbel Smith,) nearly opposite Michael Brown's store, politely tenders his professional services to the public.

Salisbury, August 21, 1840. DR. JAMES G. WOMACK

HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to its civizens and the djacent country, in all the various branches of his procession. He can be found at his Office, on main street ne door below the office of the "Western Carolinian." July 3, 1846.

of age about 5 feet 9 or 10 methes high; his complexion is a little veltox, his left hip joint, he says, has been dislocated. Constagner has on, when committed, a brown joans coat and pantaloons; he also has a crane complete and pantaloons; he receive a continuance of that very liberal nation. Dr. W. D. Dempsy age which he has heretofore enjoyed. His office is at the Eagle Hotel, Statesville, N. C. December 25, 1840,



CABINET WORK. THE Subscriber informs the

public that he continues the Cabinet-Making Business, IN THE VILLAGE OF LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as re-gards workmanship and materials, and certainly on lower terms than in afforded by any other estabshment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and

Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange r work. NATHAN PARKS. Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840.

Notice.



THE SALISBURY MANUFAC-TURING COMPANY having commenced operation, are now prepared to furnish dealers with Cotton Yarn

of a superior quality on favorable terne.

J. RHODES BROWNE, Ag't. Salisbury, Dec., 11, 1840.

Stone Engraving.

pattle Subscriber living seven miles south of Salish bury, intends aceping constantly on hand, Mar sie and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the

November 1st, 1829.

THE MARKETS.

AT SAL	SBURY,	JANUARY 29,	1841.
Bacon,	8 a 10	fron,	44 . 7
Beet,	31 . 44	Lard,	8 a 10
Brandy, (peach)		Molasses,	50 a 62
Do (apple)		Nails,	8 a 9
Butter,	10 a 12	Onts,	15 a 20
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Pork.	44 a
Bagging.	18 a 25	Rice, (quart)	12
Baie Rope,	10 a 12	Sugar, (brown)	10 a 12
Cotton, (clean)	8.	Do (los.)	18 . 20
Corn.	25 a	Salt, (bu.) 81 2	5 . \$1 50
Coffee,	14 a 18	Do (sack) \$37	5 a 84 00
Flour. 84 2	5 a \$4 50	Strei, (bliste	10 a
Feathers,	35 a 37	Do (cast	25 a 30
Flaxseed.	60 a	Tailow.	12
Do Oil,	100	Whiskey.	30 a
	_	_	

100	Oil,	100	,	w miskey.	<i>30</i> •
AT F	AYETT	EVILI	Æ,	DECEMBER	26, 1840
Brandy,	(peach)	45 a 3	1 08	Feathers.	274 . 4
	(apple)	40 a	15	Lard,	9 . 1
Bicon.		8 .	0	Molasses,	30 a 3
Booswat	۲.		25	Nails,	61 a 7
Butter,	•	15 a :	20	Salt, (bushel)	
Bale Ro	pe.	8.	10	Do (sk) 82	50 a #28
Coffee.		124 a	134	Sugar, (brown) 94 a 1
Cotton.		64 a	91	Do (lump)	
	Bagging,			Do (loaf,)	16 . 2
Corn.		40 a	50	Tobacco, (les	44 .
Candles			7	Wheat,	. 8
l'inxsee		10 a 1	15	Whiskey,	8
Flour,	845	0 a 🐞		Wool,	15 a 2

Flour, \$4	50 a \$ 5 50	Wool,	15 a 20
AT CHER.	AW, 8. C.	JANUARY	19, 1841.
Beef, (scarce)	3 a 5	Flour,	25 50 a 26
Bacon,		Feathers,	40 a 45
Butter,	15 a 20	Lard, (scarce)	11 . 12
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Molasses,	35 a 50
Bagging,	25 a 28	Oate,	33 a 40
Bale Rope,		Rice, (100 lbs)	94 a 85
Coffee,	124 a 15	Sugar,	10 a 1:
Coffee, Cotton,	8 . 10	Salt, (mck)	2 2 73
Con (manne)	40 - 40	Do (bushal)	971 a 41

NAPOLEON.

From the letter to the Journal of Commerce, dated at Nt. Helena, November 9, 1840.

The temb was at the time, in the presence of the above named persons, found as entire and perfects as it was immediately after the interment of Napoleon, on the 5th of May, 1821. The first thing removed was the iron railing which encompassed the top part of the teomb, and the stone coping in which it had been inserted. The surface occupied a space of about 12 feet by 6, covered with three abuse of Portland stone, half a foot in thickness, resting upon masonry embraced by iron bands. These slabs were displaced a little before two o'clock. Immediately was exposed to view a wall, being the four sides of the wall 1 toot 4 inches thick; width of the valid 4 feet 8 inches, depth 11 feet, length 5 feet. Under the three slabs three was a vacuum of 6 inches. When the earth was taken away, there was a solid layer of Roman cennent to the extent of 6 feet 10 inches. In a snort time this was all taken away, by much exaction, with chiesis. The commissioner, then descended as far as the progress of the work would allow them, for the parpose of ascertaining wnether all was right. At this time watchful, with a number of lighted lantown, then descended as far as the progress of the work would allow them, for the parpose of ascertaining wnether all was right. At this moment, when the layer of cement had been removed, a bod of 10½ inches of masonry of hard stone was apposed to view, strongly secured by iron champs, and well cemented. Nearly five hours were expended to accomplishing the part of the work, which at one time the English commissioner thought he would not be able to accomplishing the part of the work, which at one time the work men had got to the depth of nearly six fiert. When his masonral had been made to the work when hed got to the depth of nearly six fiert. When his masonral had been nearly six fiert. When his masonral had been nearly complete, the first and had resting with which appeared to have begreat deceased; but by eight oclock the object (without this operation) being finally accomplished, the gave directio

per surface of the chamber. All around this was as perfect as it was on the day it was laid. Into these slabs, in order to raise them, holes were drilled by means of chisels, and iron rings were put in, so as to lift them out. It was now nearly 10 o'clock, and Dr. Guillard purified the tomb with certain preparations he had previously got ready. The slabs were then lifted to the surface of the earth with tackles fastened to spars, and put at the side of the vault, and as soon as Napoleon's coffin came into aght, the French chaplin sprinkled holy water (Eau Benite) all over the tomb, and then read a psalm "de profundis," at which moment all persons present, out of **espace**, rinck off their hats. The commissioners, with their wonted watchfulness, again descended into the vault, when they found the coffin of Napoleon as sound as it was on.

The clim itself had undergone no change, and still preserved the peculiar type of the face of Napoleon.

The thin lips were parted, and three of the infound the coffin of Napoleon as sound as it was on the first day of its deposite there, with the exception only of a small part of the bottom, which w and it was afterwards taken to a tent, which had been pitched close by, for its reception, at which moment the priest read a laconic prayer (La Le-vee du Corpe) agreeably to the Roman Catholic

commissioners stepped into the chamber, in which had rested his coffin for upwards of 19½ years, which chamber was as perfect and as dry as it was placed on the thighs. The epauletts, the star, which chamber was as perfect and as dry as it was on the 9th May, 1821. The outside coffin (maho gany) was separated and taken asunder, next to which was one of lead in the highest state of preservation. Arrangements having been previously silver accounted the was stated and the was placed on the thighs. The epauletts, the star, and other decorations attached to the breast, had lost their brilliancy and turned black. The gold-cown of the cross of officer of the Legion of Honor had alone preserved its polish. Vases of which was one of lead in the highest state of pre servation. Arrangements having been previously directed by His Excellency, in consequence of his indeposition,—this leaden coffin was hoisted up and placed within the sarcophagus sent from France and placed within the sarcophagus sent from France. This done, the Governor with opening of the innermost coffin. The upper sur-face of the leaden coffin was then carefully red, when snother mahogany one was discov-in a most excellent state. The lid of the inered in a most excellent state. leon, made of sheet tin, superficially corroded, was next lifted. Then appeared a white sutin enveloping the body, which satin was by the surgeon himself removed, and the mortal remains of the great deceased were exposed to view, to several who knew him, and several who knew him not. The leon, made of sheet tin, superficially corroded, was features of the Corsican Lieutenant had to all appearance suffered but very little, for they were readily recognised. General Gourgaud on behold claimed, "Good! very good!!" And the several articles, pictures, &c., &c., which had been placed around him within the coffin, appeared as they were on the day of interment. Napoas they were on the day of interment. Napo-loud's hands were in the same position and place in which his faithful Bertrand had nearly twenty years before placed them, and looked in a high state of preservation. His order, his uniform, his cocked hat, which has ever been identified with his tooked hat, which has ever been identified with his of tune, and the whole wore the air of very recent | Seine and the Courrier, the Rodeur cutter ren deposite; but part of the satin appeared to have ing at large. At seven the convoy passed within insmuated itself into the skin of the face. Two a short distance of the jetty, running at a quick minutes only elapsed for this exposure, which was rate, impelled by the wind and tide, with very litminutes only elapsed for this exposure, which was rate, impelled by the wind and tide, with very litchiefly to afford the surgeon time to use certain preventatives to further decomposition. The tin coffin was then closed and soldered, the mahogany to specially and the leaden one soldered. The broidered pall, and surrounded by burning lights, was the most striking which and surrounded by burning lights, was the most striking which and surrounded by surrounded b one secured, and the leaden one soldered. The other leaden one within and belonging to the sar cophagus sent from France, was likewise soldered and sealed, when the sarcophagus was locked, and the key then handed to Comte de Chabot, the French Commissioner, by Captain Alexander, the Euglish Commissioner. The sarcophagus, after some formalities of expression between the Commissioners, was then placed on the hearse and the convoy passed, and the municipal and other covered with the pall (a very rich one made of authorities came running out to the pier just so the

noon velvet) and between 3 and 4 o'clock the procession moved from the tumb

THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON.

tion only of a small part of the bottom, which was alightly decayed. It must be observed that the bottom of this chamber rested upon several small stone pillars equidistant from each off-or, so placed that the soakage from the adjoining hill might pass off without injuring the chamber. This proved to be an excellent precautionary measure. The Governor being unwell at Plantation House, had given Captain Alexander orders to proceed thus far without his presence—therefore, having got to this were perfect, not having undergone the least change. Although the joints were stiff, the skin preserved that peculiar color which is only to be found in the living mán. The nails of the fingers were long and achierent, and very white. The legs were in boots; but in consequence of the opening of the seams, the last four toes were of a dead white, and furnished with nails. The anterior region of the throat was much depressed in lip, which was a little raised toward the left. The the mean time, precautionary measures were adopted by the surgeon. The coffin was raised to sunk. All the members covered by the clothing the surface untouched, slings and hooks having been carefully introduce! under its bottom sides, appeared to have preserved their shapes. I pressed the left arm, which I to and to be hard and diminishee in thickness. As to the clothes, they appeared with their colors, so that the uniform of the horse chasseurs of the old guard was to be recognised by the dark green of the coat and its bright and teachers. red tacings. The grand cordon of the legion of When the coffin had been thus removed, the honor was across the waistcost, and the noner not thinking it right that they should be removed for the purpose of a clearer

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON IN THE SEINE.

be difficult ; but as night ded, and the weather cleared. The convoy arrived at Havre in the evening, and remained in the rived at Havre in the evening, and remain roads. At six yesterday morning the drums of the National Guard and the garrison beat the reveille, and by half past six nearly the whole population of the town and environs were assembled on

It appears that the steamer which has been fitted up to receive the remains of the Emperor at Rouen cannot be sent down the river, and is left at St. Denis. It was found to expose too great a springer to the wind, and was too wide and high to pass under some of the bridges. The Dorada has the middle of the church to hear him talk with Meroeneded alone to Rouen, where at will receive the remains of Napoleon, and bring them as far as St. Denis. At this place the coffin will be put on board the steamer above mentioned, and will be must not forgot to mention the effect of the altar, which was glorious; numbers of silver hanging.

now be judged of as well by its draperies and deconow be judged of as well by its draperies and deco-rations, as by its form, which is much more gigan tic than that of the car of the victims of July. It is 35 feet in height, 34 in length, and 15½ feet in width. It is upon four massive gilded wheels. The car is composed of a basement, with panels from 9 in the morning till half past 5, in spite of veen columns. The platform upon which the the cold, which was intense. coffin is to be placed, is covered with a violet colored velvet, embroidered in gold, with bees, stars, and eagles. The under-carriages, both before and behind, are of a semi circular form, decorated with the four trophies of flags taken from different nature of the lovelides from the quay to the great gate; but the crowd bore the biting frost tions. The bier has similar drapery to the pedestal, decorated with the imperial mantle, sceptre, and crown, and is supported by fourteen figures. The stands were already filled by 11 o'clock, and

Crowns of immortelles.

Over the whole is an immense cape drapery,

Napoleon with imperial honors. Two steamers of warriors, from Charles are preparing for this purpose.

FUNERAL OF NAPOLEON.

Paris, December 15. At eight o'clock this morning numbers of persons were already assembled at the door leading to the Church of the Invalides, which was rot opened till nine. Great confusion was occasioned by carts of sand that went in every five minutes At last the doors were thrown open, and of the Invalides every quarter of an hour seemed shing about through endless long passages, to warm the hearts, if not the limbs of others. death. after rushing about through endless long passages, we found ourselves in the interior of the beautiful striking. The whole nave carpeted in black, with sent forth hid from our eyes for a time the bar with military, and up the side aisles, between the pillars, were numerous rows of benches all occupidars, were induced to deep mourning. Between Nothing could be more paltry, more ugly, more the pillars were hung black draperies embroidered disgraceful than this ragged looking curtain to the why silver borders and deep silver fringe; a large great drama that was to be acted. Ten workmen mught have completed in time what it was impossinglets shone brilliantly in relief against the dark ble for three to finish, as they went through their draperies. The pillars were ornamented with gild-ed trophies, the names of Napoleon's victories, pillars were three large tri colored flags. The uppor tribunes, containing thousands of people, were as if they, too, had received orders not to burn and also hung with black, embroidered with silver bor only to smoke. der and golden emblems, and, surmounting each division in these tribunes, was a black medallion, by the other candelabras that alternated with the oversion in these tribunes, was a bases, measured by the other characteristics are surrounded with laurels, on which were inscribed statutes along the avanue leading to the Invalides, in golden letters the principal acts of the Emperor's and that smoked instead of blazing, and went out the costs as the peace of Amiens, and Luneville, before the facetal procession arrived. The day

brilliant colored flames. The choir and dome, which form perhaps more than half the church, separated from the nave by Napoleonic day.

a flight of steps, were hung with purple cloth from From the point of view of the esplanade of the falque, a representation in gilded wood of the tomb the procession headed the funeral car along the vista pillars, and surmounted by a golden eagle with The funeral car we have said-but this epubet nouspread wings. At I o'clock the camon an inight have been left uside, for, splendid as was the nounced the departure of the King for the Tuillement and 12 the procession entered the church. headed by the Prince de Joinville, with the four of a funeral nature. hundred mariners of the Belle Poule, remarkably handsome looking men. The clergy, headed by Paris awaited the arrival of the the Arcubishop of This was decided the most beautiful mo ment of the whole ceremony; the steps leading up to the choir lined on both sides with the military of the Anti Masonic and Abolition candidate for Vice der Napoleon; the whole of the aisle filled on both President in 1836. He is, therefore, well qualified sides with troops, and all down the centre of the for a seat in Harrison's Cabinet. Mr. Jo steps and part of the aisle, the body of clergy geant, of Pernsylvania, the property of the United standing in religious silence, awaiting the entrance of the cortege. The archbestop's atti- The statement of a New York Federal paper, that tode would have made a lovely picture-his eyes Mr. Webster would be Secretary of So fixed on the cross that was carried on buch before uncontradicted, and is, no doubt correct him, and his hands joined in prayer, apparently Here, then, we have for Secretary of State an old beedless of the crowds around him, called one's fashioned anti-war Federalist, who was not only

cession, and the appearance of so many of those diers—and never crossed his oppo-good ministers of peace among the multitude of declaration of peace. Yet we we military, formed a beautiful and striking contrast. Republican administration if Harrison was elected!

The drums rolled, the canons shook the old walls
for Secretary of the Treasury we are to have a
man who was for years the Atterney of the United
slowly and solemnly up the aisle. At last the cofStates Sank, and who knows no such separate from
the naturests of that institution. The feed Attor-Marchand, Lascases, and ———. The coffin was cretary of the Navy, under this Republican admin-covered with purple velvet and a large white cross, istration, we are to have an open accurated Aboliand the imperial crown was laid on it, covered tions, who first made himself notorious as a leader with black crape. The moment the coffin passed, of that most miserable of all factions, the antithere was a strong demonstration of enthusiasm Masons, and who, when the excitement about and acute feeling; every one rose up and bent for.

Masons, and who, when the excitement about and acute feeling; every one rose up and bent for.

Masons, and who, when the excitement about and acute feeling; every one rose up and bent for. ward, but not a word was uttered; a religious si-tionists! These appointments are already agreed lence prevailed. In front of the magnificent white upon. Who is to be Secretary of War, and Postand gold organ was erected a large platform for master General, is more doubtful. It is said that the musicians; and as soon as the body was brought Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, has "the refusal" of the lebrated requiem was performed by all the princi is orging his claims for the War Department,—pal singers of the Italian and French operas. An What a motley crew! The leader of the old blue-

steamers were going round to the end of it. The say has been nursing himself with great care, to salutes were not fired until after the vessels had passed.

It appears that the steamer which has been arrived in a chair on wheels, and was with great The Funeral Car.—The car which is to contevoie to the Invalides is finished. The effect of it may a sort of chiefled silver on a purple velvet ground. On each side of the altar and around the catafal

The cold was indeed bitter for those to whom representing the principal vectories of the French. it was not until 2 o'clock that the procession. The base of the cars is covered with garlands and reached the quay. Never was sight during this crowns of immortelles.

the occasion than the spectacle we have had before which hangs down to the ground. This prodigious us. The intense cold rendered movement ne-hearse is to be drawn by sixteen horses, dressed cessary for fear of being frozen to the spot, and to with feathers, and housings embroidered in gold, keep themselves warm, the spectators in the rands with the arms of the Emperor. The supporters began to dance. The mania gained the crowd will be three Marshals and an Admiral, all on below, and for a long time the troops of the line An immense temporary wharf and a and the National Guards were joining in one lefty temple are erecting at Courbevoie for the reception of the remains on their landing.

The officers of the National Guard of Paris the body of the great hero of their nation, and in the National Guard of Paris the body of the great hero of their nation, and in the National Guard of Paris the face of the long line of statutes of their greatest the funeral car of Napoleon from Courbevoie to the warriors, struck us as peculiarly French-perhaps Invalides, and the honor has fallen on the 3d legion. The 10th will be stationed round the Invaof warrior statutes that lined the avenue: the idea lides, and the rest will line the route to the cortege, struck as good. These heroes seemed placed Minister of the Interior intends proceeding, there to receive the last, and perhaps the go with the authorities of the Department of the Seine, warrior of the nation, as he was restored in death to the limits of the department beyond St. Denis, to his country. They may have been coarsely on the river, in order to receive the remains of executed for the greater part, but this succession of warriors, from Charlemange and Clovis down to the last Generals of the Empire, placed upon the passage of the Emperor to salute him as he passed to his last home, was well conceived. But why place Napoleon in his imperial robes, at the end. to greet himself? A gamin near us shouted, as the procession passed, "Tiens! riola commel Empereur fait la queue a lui meme!" Till the procession sion really reached this spot, the hours of impatient waiting were long; the dancing, however, which we have already described, whiled away the time ack the crowd and frightening people to of some, and the cannon fired from the first court

For our parts, the cannon had one great advanchapel of the Invalides. The effect was most tage; the rich clouds of rolling smoke that they seats arranged en amphitheatre on each side, filled poles and skeleton scaffolding of the half draped spars that were announced in the programme as a triumphal foneral entrance to the Invalides.— Austeritiz, Wagram, &c., and on each side of the pots that occupied the tripods at the top of the two entrance gate posts of plated half gilt wood, seemed

The same ordre de jour was zealousy-observed in golden letters the principal acts of the Emperor's late, such as the peace of Amiers, and Laneville. Above these medallions, and extending all round the nave, were tunnense numbers of flags taken from the enemy in different battles. From the door of entrance up to the rules of the choir were door of entrance up to the rules of the choir were door of entrance up to the rules of the choir were door of entrance up to the rules of the choir were door of entrance up to the rules of the choir were door of entrance up to the choir were door of the choir were door of the choir were door of entrance up to the choir were door of placed at short distruces enormous candelabras, the season of the year would admit of, was a day twelve or fourteen feet high, from which issued such as proverbially graced Napoleon's fetes in his imperial splendor, and 'preeted him again as be received his last honors. We heard it called a

the ground to the summit, and brilliantly lighted Invalides the coup d'ord of the procession was hundreds of lustres. In the centre of the choir, in magnificent. It was perhaps the best situation front of the aitar, was erected the splendid cata- for seeing it pass. The sight was really grand as that is to be erected in marble, supported by four leading to that splendid building at its termination.

THE NEW CABINET.

The Feds have settled among themselves that e Anti Masonie and Abolition candidate for V States Bank, is to be Secretary of the Treasury.

thoughts from the pageantry of the scene to higher oppused to the policy of declaring war in 1812, Most of the cures of Paris were also in the probut who opposed it throughout-voted in Congress of the Belle Poule and some of the old invalids, nev of a rotten and corrupt building institution at and the four corners by his old friends Bertrand, the head of the finances of the country. For Sc. up to the choir, and the mass began, Mozart's ce- latter office, and that Mr. John Bell, of this State, pal singers of the Platan and French operas. An operation of the control of the California of Californ

Presidential chair.

Old Tip himself will have little to do or say in the affairs of Government. He will be a perfect King Log. His thinking committee managed num before the election, and Clay and Webster manage him now.—Knozeille (Tenn.) Argus.

Jackson, or the late postmaster removed by Van Buren, Mr. Clay jumps to the conclusioned, Mr. Sweeny shall have it!

Will any man, after such a fact is made fest, consider the President elect anything than a cipher?

From the Globe.

STAT NOMINIS UMBRA. Mr Clay's especial friend and secret informer,
"The Spy in Wasington," as he calls himself in
his New York correspondence—"The Genevese
Traveller," in his letter to the London Times gave, in his latter character, to the British public, a finished portrait of General Harrison, as he received it from the master touches of the Western orator in 1836. No himner ever studied the peculiar traits of another with more care than Mr. Clay has those of General Harrison. The General's shallow pretensions attracted his notice early in life. His failures provoked him to such a pitch, that he would not even name him in the roll of lenerals, with whose names he graced a speech in Congress, on the glory gained in the war. And at last a rivalship for the Presidency called out the picture which the Genevese traveller displayed to he world, but which bears internal evidence that master infinitely superior to himself in the art of delineation, this portrait we once gave to the public, and we shall at some future time give it again For the present we shall notice only one point in the character ascribed to General Harrison by the instrument of the man who now uses him, as ex-plaining the present course of Mr. Clay in relation

That point is his imbecility. The nation has seen that, without the pres of the President elect, Mr. Clay has undertaken o declare in advance not only what he shall do in relation to every great measure in principle and policy, but what he will do as to apppointments to office. It is already laid down for him that he nust call an extra session-that he must consent to a distribution of the public domain-that he oust consent to levy new taxes—that he must conent to the overthrow of the Constitutional Treasury—that he must consent to sign a great Na-tronal Bank charter, although he has declared his though the has declared his m asures are already proclaimed by Mr. Clay, to ry usages. Were gentlemen here prepared at once, wn belief that it is unconstitutional. All these be his measures, and it is at once universally taken

Senate, but the other day, what would be done in relation to turning out of office; and from annunciations of the Federal newspapers, as well as private statements of knowing ones in the ranks of Whiggery, we ascertain that Mr. Clay up offices. All the Democratic office holders, he up onces. At the Democratic office honors, he declared in the Senate would be removed, except a few—"a very few," (he said with "significant shrug,) who might be deemed copable and faith ful!"—who should be spared as "solitary monuments of White patriotism."

Hartison has protested availed proscripton in

protested against proscription, in nd Clay himself has declared that he had no pow er to remove without cause, and then only the consent of the Senate, which formed, with the President, the appointing power. But what signifies all this? Harrison is an, "imbecile," and Mr. lay has changed his opinion about removais. -Mr. Cay looks upon the President elect as the ing to every citizen of the State, who has any remere shadow of his authority, and he acts accord. gard for her honor. We have some curious examples, showing way in which Mr. Clay asserts his authority

In the National Intelligencer of the 11th inst., Messrs. Webster, Ewing, and Crittenden were announced as three installed cabinet officers of the Banks established, or which may hereafter be President elect. The manner of doing this shows how things are done up at Washington for Mr. and on motion to lay it on the property of the Banks established, was brought up in our State Senate, how things are done up at Washington for Mr. Clay's "indeedie." To leave no chances of a in the negative,—year 22, nave 23. A motion to change on these fixed points, it was thought advige on these fixed points, it was thought advi-op those who do every thing for the General tive—yeas 19, nays 26.

We have referred to this subject chiefly with a cofficial organ. Still it looked badly to be here, that proclamation of the fact should be made there, that proclamation of the fact should be at the official organ. Still it looked budly to be wise to notice so a general means offered by Gen. Louis D. Wilson, and their fate in the Senate. was contrived therefore, that it should appear to have been communicated casually by the General Be it further enacted. That if at any time here bimself to his visiter of last year - Master Brooks, after, any Bank es abits ned within this of the New York Express-and the fact is announof the New York Express—and the fact is announced in the National Intelligencer, in the tetter of this Master Brooks, its New York correspondent, Black or place where the said notes may have been the said notes may have been this Master Brooks, its New Lors . Unluckity, under date of the 8th of January. Unluckity, this letter, dated the 8th, was printed at the Intel pending specie payments, to collect any of its debts, figencer office on the evening of the 10th, but issued under date of the IIIn; so it could not have shall resume specie payments: Provided, such been received from New York. The great treshet and carried away the steambout, so that no passenger, starting on the Stb, could, due, awaye the interest, and giving such security per, letter, or passenger, starting on the ann count, or did, reach Washington in time for the National Intelligencer's publication of the 11th! and upon inquiry, we find that Master Brooks, the corresting the letter in the start of the st dent, was, at the time of writing the letter, in Washington, saug at the elbow of Messrs. Ciay and Webster. The cabinet makers, therefore certainly ordered the announcement though they nd not wish it to seem so.

whole cabinet is bargained for by Mr Ciay, in the enden, Ewing, Bell, Clayton, of Delaware, and Dawson are pretty well settled upon by Mr. Clay, to fill up the council over which Mr Webster is to preside, simply on the interfere with Mr. Clay's immediate succession, suspend specie payments, or refuse to pay their to "some other time more propitious," as Mr. Clay not be lawful for the Bank or Banks so suspending said to Mr. Adams. Hence it is, that every can specie payments, to collect any debt or debts, made i et officer besides the premier is to be a Clay man, and not a Harrison man, a Scott man, or any

other man's man. We did not suppose, white Mr. Clay took upon himself at once the direction of measures and the formation of the cabinet, that he would without scruple assume the dispensation of the minor local patro-age which appertains to the President in this District, before he came on. He was, we are ned besought to restore Dr. Jones to Post Office who ascribes his ouster to his Harrison preferences. After removal, he became postmaster to the Whig Central Committee, and packed After removal, he became postmas and sent off from the famous brick stable, the myriads of Tip and Ty fabrications which deluged This service, and his removal by Mr. Van Baren, gave him claims in the opinion of Mr. unmediate friends which could not be resis-They appealed to Mr. Clay in his behalf. -that Mr. Sweeny must have the

the Sergeant-at-Arms place of the House.

overthrow Mr. Van Buren's administration and obtain "the spoils" will be represented—but can they act harmoniously together? That remains sult Harrison even about the most subordinate apto be seen.

Mr. Clay refused to enter the Cabinet, but all the Ecderal papers agree that he will have a controlling influence in the new administration. He is already the designated candidate for the succession, and all the patronage of the Government will be exerted to aid his elevation. We have no fears, if resolved to remove the present incumbent, he soo, and an the patronage of the Government will be exerted to aid his elevation. We have no fears, however, of over seeing the thrice rejected in the Presidential chair.

Lackson, or the late postmaster removed by Mr. Jackson, or the late postmaster removed by Mr.

Will any man, after such a fact is made mani-st, consider the President elect anything more

From the North Carolina Stand RESOLUTIONS ON THE NEW JERSEY CASE.

The inflammatory resolutions, introduced into the House of Commons, at the recent session of our Legislature, by Mr. Williams, of Beaufort, were, on Friday, the 5th instant, reported to the House Mr. Boyden, from the committee to whom the by Mr. Boyden, from the committee to whom they bad been referred, recommending that they be

Mr. Graves, of Caswell, made an able and gallant attack on these resolutions, which drove the Whigs from their purpose. This gentleman deserves much credit for saving the State from the disgrace with which the "Whigs" intended to brand it, by the passage of them. He asked them for what p had these resolutions been thrown in upon the Le gislature? Was i' intended to lash the House into an excitement upon the subject of party politics, and thereby defeat the grand objects for which the Legislature had assembled? Or was it intended the world, but which bears internal evidence that in was derived from his great master—certainly a prepared to sustain them, (if there be any such) an order infinitely superior to himself in the art of prepared to sustain them, (if there be any such) and the sustain them or the sustain them. opportunity of disclosing to the world, that these who dare to differ with them in regard to questions involving constitutional construction and the interpretation of parliamentary roles, are factious trai-tors and perfidients scoundrels? He asked if genters and perfidious scoundrels? tlemen were prepared for this? He said it fair to presume that when gentlemen offered Resolutions of an important character, or those which asserted facts implicating the characters of many asserted facts individuals, they were prepared to distinguished individuals, they were prepared to maintain them by argument and by proof, and on that occasion, should that be attempted, they should be met. But he said he would then predict, in advance, that the power and ingenuity of the highest intellects in the sustain these Resolutions. He then proposed, for the sake of argument, to concede that the majority of the House of Representatives was wrong in rethat the decision was against law and parliamentawithout investigation, to pass upon their motives, and denounce them as base? Was nothing to be or granted that Harrison adopts them.

But Mr. Clay has not stopped at this. He an. accorded in deference to the opinions of others.

Could be wren differ with my in opinion, and be Could no man differ with us in opinion, and be hon-est in that difference? In that view, they were wholly indefensible, and justly merited the denon Mr. Grares then proceeded to ciation of all suggest that the Resolutions might have been offered in defence of the redoubtable Governor of New Jersey. If so, then even taking them to be true, in their broadest meaning, let it be remembered that Governor Pennington himself, in this same transaction, has committed an offence of infinitely higher grade, than that which is charged upon the majority in Congress, at the last session attempting, by the force of his "broad se riting and orally, before and since his election, to thrust upon the House of Representatives, those to thrust upon the Indian whom he knew not to have received a majority of the votes of the freemen of New Jersey. After Mr. Graves had concluded, Mr. Patton, a "Whig." moved that the Resolutions be laid upon the table, which motion was carried. They were not called up again-a circumstance which must be gratify-

From the North Carolina Standard. THE BANKS.

Yeas .- Messrs. Albright, Arrington, Bond, Cooper, Etherage, Exam, tidl, Haulder, Johnson, Kerr, Lar McDistanti, Orr. Polioci, Reid, Slom, Ward, aker, Whitfield, Williams, and Wilson, -21, uss - Messrs, B. num, Cingman, Dockery, Edcins, McDisrand, Orr, Whitaker, Whitfield, W

tota what we see, it is pretty clear that the wards, Fason, Gather, Hawkins, Hellen, Melcher, Melvin, Moore, Morehead, Monigomety, Moye, Myers Parks, Pusteur, Puryear, Ribelin, Selby, Shepard Speed, Spiers, Spruill, Waddell, and Worth,—26.

The second amendment was as follows: And be it further enacted. That if at any time condition that the safe precedent position is not to hereafter, any Bank or Banks, as aforesaid, shall Mr. Webster has agreed to waive his pretensions notes in specie, on demand, as aforesaid, it shall or created by bill, bond, note, or otherwise, by such Bank or Binks, during the time of said suspension; and if any action or suit shall be brought in any Court of Record, or before any Justice of the Peace, to collect such debt or debts, it shall be the duty of Court or Justice before whom the same may

be brought, to dismiss the suit with costs. The year and mays, being demanded by Mr. Gaither, were as follows:

Year - Messrs Arrington, Bond, Cooper, Etheridge, Exum, Hill, Houlder, Kerr, Larkins, Melvin, McDar-nid, Orr, Pollock, Reid, Ward, Whitaker, Whitfield, Williams, and Wilson,—19. Nays.—Messrs, Albright, Bynum, Chingman, Dock

ry, Edwards, Faison, Gaither, Hawkins, Hellen, John on, Melchor, Mitchell, Moore, Mendenhall, Montgon ery, Moye, Myers, Parks, Purvear, Ribe rd, Sloan, Speed, Spiers, Spruill, Waddell, and

And be it further enacted. That it shall not be Liwful for the officers of any Bank or Banks that office, and that Dr. Jones must be content with has suspended specie payments or shall bereafter suspend, to sell or dispose of any bill of exchange, From his will be seen that Mr. Clay does not check, or draft, or other instrument of like charac-

ter, at a greater rate than two pr w cent premium or tor, at a greater rate than the state of persons as agent or Attorney, or in any other capacity, do so for the benefit of said Bank or Banka; and any officer of nearbi or said name or saids, and any office said Bank or Banks, or other person or person the benefit of said Bank or Banks, so offend shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on convic-thereof shall be punished by fine or imprisons. The vote on this amendment was as tolky

The vote on this amendment was a fellow.

Yens.—Mesers. Arrington, Cooper, Etheridge, Ex.

no. Hoelder, Johnson, Kerr, Jarkins, Mevis, a Kebell,

McDiarmid, Orr, Pollock, Reid, Sloan, Ward, Whitaker, Whitfield, Williams, and Wi'son,—20.

Nags.—Mesers. Albright, Bond, Bynum, Clingman,

Dockery, Edwards. Faison, Gaither, Hawkins, Hellen,

Hill, Melchor, Moore, Morchead, Montgonery, Moye,

Myers, Parks, Puryear, Ribelin, Selby, Shepard, Speed,

Spiers, Spruill, Waddell, and Worth,—27.

The question was then taken on the passage of ne Bill, which was decided in the negative,—yeas 24, nays 23,—the Speaker voting in the negative, making equal numbers, the bill was consequently

Gen. Wilson sustained his amendments by some spirited and interesting remarks, which we are in opes to ley before our readers.



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, January 29, 1841.

OF We earnestly request our subscribers in his County who are indebted to us, to call and set. tle their accounts next (Court) week, as the most of them will probably be in Town. We intend to include all, in this request, and hope no man who owes us for subscription or otherwise, will feel himself excepted.

To our subscribers at a distance, many of whom are in arrears for years, we again make an orgent appeal for our just dues. They will especially oblige us by remitting immediately; they can do so in accordance with the annexed Circular of the Post Master General, and we will risk the mail.

Circular from the Post Master General. Remittance by Mail. —" A Post Master may enclose oney in a letter to the Publisher of a Newspaper, to ty the subscription of a third person, and frank the tter, if written by himself.

In most instances, we have no doubt, a failure to remit heretofore, has been the result of sheer care. lessness; each man thinks the trifling amount which he owes, cannot be of any great consequence to the publisher, forgetting that our whole return for constant laborious exertion, and our dependence to meet a heavy daily expense, is upon the aggregate amount of these small sums scattered over the country. No reasonable man will expect us to furnish, bim a paper from year to year on a never ending credit, when he is reminded that we have to pay cash for the labor and material necessary to print it; and no honorable man will withhold what we have fairly earned, when these facts are brought before him, particularly when he recollects that we are mainly dependent upon the nonor of subscribers at a distance for payment.

We shall make out and forward our accounts, and trust that it will require no repetition of this request to insure a prompt remittance of the amount of each one, according to the mode prescribed in the circular above.

THE LATE LEGISLATURE.

We are satisfied that no Legislative body which ever held its deliberations in North Carolina has done less for the public good, or occasioned such general dissatisfaction, and even open reprehension, as the Federal "Reform" Assembly, lately adjourned. After a prolonged session of fifty-seven days, they have closed their labors, pocketed their pay, and returned home. "What have they done?" is the question we hear on all sides, and "echo answers " what ! A good many say nothing, but this is a mistake ;- the "Reformers " have been engaged; we think their hands have been pretty full of business-such as it was, and to judge from the time consumed in it, and their conduct generally, we may fairly conclude that they regarded it as vastly the most important of all their duties. And what was this business? Why, distributing the "spoils" amongst their brawling and imports nate adherents ;- paying off the disinterested patriots who last summer abused office-holders so furiously, by appointing them to office; - and labering to reconcile the clashing claims of these spoils haters who have been plotting to supersede one another, and quarrelling for the vacant places, like famished woives after prey.

They amused the people before their election by great and wonderful promises of mighty reforms which they intended to work in every thing; they were also the very special advocates of economy, denounced the extravagance of the Administration, and represented their intended practice as some. thing which should be a pattern of log-cabin sim. plicity and economy. - They were to abolish corraption and restore the Government to its "original purity." All this, and much more was promised. Now we put the question to every honest "Whig"-how have they redeemed their pledges-what have they done? They were incessunt in their abase of office-holders, and office seekers ;-there has been a greater and more disgusting scramble for office than was ever before witnessed in North Carolina. They denounced the principle that " to the victors belong the spoils;"little-very little else has occupied their time t troughout the whole session, than a vision of the spoils" greedily clutched by the party, and ravenously fought for by hundreds of hungry claimants. They exclaimed against all party prescription, they declared that the only questions proper to be asked of a man's qualifications for office are,-" is he capable, is he honest, is he faithful to the Constitution;" and if these were satisfactorily answered, political differences should not weigh a feather in the scale :- they have invariably (with one exception which the c'aim'

but which is hardly one) in their appointments filled the vacant places with those of their own partisans who were considered to have the greatest claim for services rendered, without regard to enpacity. In several instances so great was the number of claimants, and so conflicting were their pretensions, that serious dissensions threatened the dissolution of the party in North Carolina even before it was fairly in existence. In consequence of these dissensions—this fighting for the "spoils," many thousands of the public money have been equandered in efforts to affect elections. But, besides, their labor of properly dividing the "spoile" amongst as clamorous and hungry a set " spoile" amongst as clamorous and hungry a set of applicants as ever scrambled for place, or were urged by overflowing patriotism to " take care of the country" in a fat office, their economy has been practised in involving the State with still beavier liabilities for the benefit of Corporate Companies, we mean the Rail-road Companies, to which some hundred thousand of dollars were before given away, or rather, on which, that amount was thrown away .- But yet farther, their promised " Reform" was extended to the passage of a set of resolutions (which we have before published and commented on) for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, or the assumption of the State debts, which if carried out in principle would burden North Carolina with heavy taxation to pay the debts of other States. And last, we had a striking display of their hatred of expense, and their practice of the log-cabin professions of simplicity and economy, in the lavish appropriations made for the log-cabin Governor's fine House, and for the State House.

To make a condensed statement of the whole,we find that these Federal "Reformers" and professors par excellence of economy, promised more, performed less, spent more, and did themselves as little credit, and the State as little honor as any set that ever went to Raleigh with the credentials of Legislators. The State is fortunate, in having received no more injury at their their hands, though we believe they went to the extent of their capacity in doing all the harm they

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THE CURTAIN RISES. .

The Pederalists in Congress have been threatening to have a called Session at an early day after the fourth of March, unless such ample appropriations shall be voted at the present session, as shall leave no stint of money. Accordingly, the Committee of Ways and Means have reported a Bill for five millions of Treasury notes over and above all the revenue for lands and customs that may flow into the Trensury .-With this, however, they are not satisfied, but demand ten millione, and we see that Mr. Bernard, of New York, has accordingly offered a proposition to create a loan of ten millions-a new National loan-a sort of entering wedge for a larger one -for a Bank-for new taxes and enlarged expenditures. Let the people but keep their eyes open, and they will soon begin to "see sights," as the folks say about the gold mines

POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The late Census of this State compared with that of 1830, presents some serious facts to the people of North Carolian. It shows that our State in ten years has hardly increased her population at all ; -in fact, her slave population has actually decreased. This is the effect of emigration. The following is a comparative view of the two periods;

viz:-1840, and	530:	*-
Whites.	Free Negroes.	Staves.
In 1840, 484,172	22,752	246.186
la 1830, 472,433	. 19,875	247.462
11,739	3,177	276 decrease,
In 1810, total,		53,110
In 1830, "	7	38,470
	-	

According to the rate at which population increases in the United States, North Carolina, in the last ten years, ough! to have gained at least three hundred thousand souls, (for population in this country doubles itself in 23 years,) but instead of this, we have gained 14,640 souls, and we have dec eased in slaves 276. Our increase in slaves, according to the usual ratio, ought to have been very nearly, or quite equal to one hundred thousand but instead of this, we have lost.

Taking the usual basis for calculation, North Carolina in the course of the last ten years must have sent out to the new countries a constation equal in its increase to three hundred thousand souls: the proportion of pegroes in this number equals, say one bundred thousand; - these, at an average of \$200 each, would be worth twenty millions of dollars. The slaves yet remaining in North Carolina, at the lowest estimate, may be

valued at, at least, fifty millions of dollars. It is now very certain that North Carolina, under the new apportionment, if the ratio should be increased, will lose two or three members of Congress. If the ratio be fixed on the basis of 60,000, as some think it will. North Carolina will then be entitled to 10 members only :- thus losing three from her present number of 13.

The young and growing State of Mississippi, which now has only two members, will be entitled to four or five.

"PEOPLE'S BALL."

We see from the Washington papers that the Harrion folks in that City, consisting of members of Congress and Citizens, are making splendid preparations receive Gen. Harrison and enstal him in power. Among other doings, they are going to have a grand nalt, on the occasion, and by way of carrying out their system of humbug, they call it—" the People's Inau-guration Ball "—This ball is to be held in the Theatre, and the price of admission is only ten dollars. No doubt the Tickets are fixed at this low price in order that all the poor "log-cabin" people may afford to at-tend it.—In short, it is "the People's Bill," and whoever can dress in broadcloth. &c. and nov ten dollars. are welcome to go, and dance as much as they please.

Thus, on the 4th of March, 1841, the Whiegies dance into power, and the chances are three to one that on the 4th of March, 1845, they will scamper out.

Hines Holt, Whig, has been elected by the people of Georgia to fill the vacancy in Congress, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Colquitt.

ward for his last Summer's labors in the cause of Whiggery. He has been at last reluctantly elec-ted United States Senator from Virginia for six years from the 4th March. His election from all accounts seems to have been tolerated, not desired by the party. A debt paid because it was promised, and not an honor freely conferred in confidence. Mr. Rives must feel it so.

A Striking Compliment .- The Globe describes Mr. Webster as a man of "gigantic intellect," and "Lilli-putian spirit."

Congressional Analysis.—Theoday, January 19.—
The debate in the House was continued to-day upon the bill intradect by Mr. Jones, chairs an of the Committee of Ways and Means, to provide for the issuing of Treasury notes. Mr. Barnard, of New York, concluded, and Mr. Evans, of Maine, followed up the debate. A singular fouttre in the history of legislation chelosed itself in the speech of Mr. Evans. It was his explicit around, both at the opening and at the close of his remarks, that it was his intention to vote for the bill; and yet consuming full three hours in a violent and malignant strack upon the Administration, and upon the party bringing it forward.

The allusions of Mr. Evans to past expenditures—to the extravagance of the Administration, and its failure to keep the public revenue within the public disbursements, &c., was the mere echo, the idle repetition of that political song which has, for the past eight or ten years, been so hoisterously and industriously ring into the ears of the American people by panic and distess makers throughout the continent. Others may, and probably will follow up this mercenary attack, and promote an unnecessary delay in the proposed temporary relief of the Treasury sought in the report. Mr. Bell obtained the floor, and may be expected to speak to-morrow.—Globe.

ABOLITION.

" I last evening attended a meeting called for the purpose of having a lecture, or report, from the Rev John Keep, who has just returned from Farland m the British Queen, having spent 18 months in Great Britain and Ireland, soliciting funds months in Great Britain and Ireland, soliciting funds for the Oberlin Institute, on the ground that it is an Abolition Institution. I shall give you a brief sketch of his remarks, confining myself strictly to facts. He began by describing in rather eloquent language his voyage across the Atlantic. On ar-riving in London, he was first introduced to the cel-brated Geo. Thompson and family, on whom celebrated Geo. Thompson and family, on whom he bestowed a lengthy eulogy, stating that while Brougham, O'Connell, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Melbourne, each filled their sphere in the British empire, George Thompson filled a wider to the Hotte of Wellington, and Lord Melbourne, each filled their sphere in the British empire, George Thompson filled a wider while Entitled Such is Harrison Whiggery—such is Federalism.—N. C. Standard. either of them; that he attended a few days after a public meeting, at which Lord Brougham, O'Conneil, and Thompson, were the principal speakers, and that Brougham in callupon Thompson for a speech, pronounced him most eloquent man in Great Britain: And yet, said Mr. Keep, this same George Thompson, when he arrived at New York, could not for his money, procure a night's lodging for himself and family, at any of the hotels in the city. He was next introduced to Damei O'Conneil, whom he pronounced a genuine companionable fellow. He stated that O'Connell was anxious to come to America, and probably would do so principally for the pur-pose of having ediscussion with Calhoun. He next presented a petition to the common Council of London, asking for a denation in behalf of the Oberlin Institute, which was respectfully referred to a committee of thirty; that he urged the claims of the institution at length before the Committee, founding his argument upon the fact, that, the Oberlip is an Abolition Institution; that a donation of two hundred pounds, was voted unanimously in the Committee; that when it came before the House it was on the point of passing with nearly the same that slavery was recognized by the American Constitution, and that a donation from the corporation of London for the purpose of abolishing American slavery would be an improper and unjust inter-ference with our institutions. This turned the tide of feeling and the appropriation was lost by four votes; but that there were absentees enough favorable to the object who, if they had entertain ed any doubts of its passage, would have attended and carried it through triumphently. went to Bristol, a tory city, in which the slave interest was strongest, many of the inhabitants hav ing engaged extensively in the slave trade. Here succeeded beyond his anticipations, procuring subscriptions from all classes of men, and among others, five, of two thousand dollars each. He afterwards visited different parts of the empire, being received in the most irrendly manner pobility and clergy, obtaining subscriptions where ever he went. He attended an Anti-Slavery meet-ing at which Prince Albert presided; and the ral sentiment throughout the empire was that the Americans were very wicked in tolerating slavery, and stood much to need of the benevolent interposition of her Majesty's subjects. He also stated, during the course of his remarks, that he saw at Sheffield very respectable people belonging to the middle class, pounding stone in the streets for six and one fourth coats per day, to keep their families from starvation. Fine country, that! no wonder they feel for the poor American slave.

Northeast boundary question.

"The election of General Harrison to the Presidency of the United States is an event DEEPLA INTER-ENTING TO ENGLAND.

"Mr. Van Buren was the deadly enemy of Great

tives there were in the situation of the Russian SISTANCE TO THE JUST CLAIMS OF serfs, and were bought and sold with the soil—
that with these peculiar advantages, they could
show their regard for human rights by raising sufficient cotton to supply the English market, and
thus cut off the cotton market for the Southern

FHAT TO WHICH THE PREJUDICES OF MR. serfs, and were bought and sold with the soil-States, which would effectually abolish slavery in States, which would effectually abolish slavery in those States. How striking and clear is the love of the British Whigs for the poor negro! He then ULATE HERSELF." went on to show that there was a strong attachment manifested by her Majesty's subjects for the Americans—that they consider us their children
—that the war of the Revolution and the last war were both wicked and unjust-that they were not approved of by the people, but were emphatically wars of King George, who bated America. [Here a friend whispered to me, and said the speaker was very inconsistent, for he had frequent they have conquered. But how have they done it? It heard him preach against the last war in 1812. Has it been by fair discussion? Has it been a and '13, when residing in Massachusetts.] He candid exposition of their principles? Or have intimated that Jefferson was much to blame, for enintimated that Jefferson was much to blame, for cudervoring to prejudice the people of the United
States against the people of England, in writing
the Decharation of Independence—that, although
that document might have been well enough in its
day, yet he hoped he never should hear it read
again on the Fourth of July, as it had a fendency
to keep up the prejudice in the minds of the Ame
ricans against the English. He next spoke of the
sinfolness of prejudice against color—that it did
not exist in England—that it is not uncommon for
English gentlemen to marry black wives—that in not exist in Eagland—that it is not uncommon for English gentlemen to marry black wives—that in Hyde Park, where the Queen and her retinue, and the North they have held out the hypocritical idea, that the election of General Harrison honored if permitted to do so, and where the poor

Hon W. C. Rives has received the expected reard for his last Summer's labors in the cause of Vhiggery. He has been at last rejuctantly elected United States, Senator from Virginia for six ears from the 4th March. His election from Il accounts seems to have been tolerated, not deired by the party. A debt paid because it was rounised, and not an honor freely conferred in confidence. Mr. Rives must feel it so. from Salem, Massachusetts, and although on his passage over, he could not be admitted into the cabin, nor among the steerage passengers, and the Captain was obliged to build him a categose midships among the cattle, yet he was received in England with the most marked attention—that at England with the most marked attention—that at a party, Lady Byron drew her chair beside him and engaged in a very interesting conversation with him, and that at table he was scated beside a celebrated Countess: I think the Countess of Sunderland. He concluded by stating, that his mission was eminently successful—that he did not think it proper to state how much he received, but would say, that enough was obtained to free Oberlin from all her embarras-monts, besides two thousand volumes addition to their library. I will close by stating, that I learned enough from the lecture to satisfy me that leading English politicians are in close alliance with these American disorganizers, if not the Government of England zers, if not the Government of Englan disorganizers, if not the Government of England itself; and my former convictions were strengthened by the developements made last evening, that assextensive fund has been procured which has expended, and will be expended, in assisting fugitive slaves to escape through Ohio (Oberlin heing made a point) to Canada, where they are immediately enrolled in the British Army. At the single port of Black River, I presume six have been shipped on the average per week, during the past season. Mr. Keep is to deliver another lecture soon, when a 'chiel will be among them takin' notes."

THE BROAD SEAL GENTLEMAN.

THE BROAD SEAL GENTLEMAN.

It will be recollected that the Aboliton Convention in London, lately transmitted to the Governors of the several States in this country, a Circular on the subject of the Abolition of Slavery, and the slave trade. Gov. Polk, of Tennessee, manfully and ably sustained the dignity of his station and the integrity of Southern rights, by a reply and a reproof. But Governor Pennington, the broad seal "Whig" of New Jersey—the gentleman who is so very tenacious of State rights as to insist that the seal of the State is greater than the Constitution; and so very much devoted to the principal of the State is greater than the Constitution; and so very much devoted to the principal of the State is greater than the Constitution; and so very much devoted to the principal of the State is greater than the Constitution; and so very much devoted to the principal of the State is greater than the Constitution; and so very much devoted to the principal of the State is greater than the Constitution; and so very much devoted to the principal of the State is greater than the Constitution; and so very much devoted to the principal of the State is greater than the Constitution; and so very much devoted to the principal of the State is greater than the Constitution; and so very much devoted to the principal of the State is greater than the Constitution; and so very much devoted to the principal of the State is greater than the Constitution; and so very much devoted to the principal of the State is greater than the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution Constitution; and so very much devoted to the princi-ples of Whiggery, that he falsified the returns of the

NEWARE, New Jersey, July 30, 1840.

SER: I acknowledge with great pleasure the receipt of your communication, in behalf of the Convention held in London on the 12th ult., on the subject of the Abolition of slavery and the slave trade. Impressed as I am, with the importance and the truth of the principles and views therein expressed, it is my earnest desire that this country may, at the earliest day in her power, consistent with the security and the peace of the Union, join hard in hand with the humane on the other side of the water, in washing out the stain upon her national character. The means to be used, as proposed by your Convention, are of a "moral, religious, and pacific character," and it is by these means alone, I am satisfied, this great object can be attained. New Jersey, by an Act passed the 24th of February, 1840, has defined her policy. By that Act every child NEWARK, New Jersey, July 30, 1840. New Jersey, by an Act passed the 24th of Februar 1840, has defined her policy. By that Act every chiborn a slave within the State since the 4th of Jul 1840, or which shall thereafter be born, is declared be free, but to remain in the character of an apprentice in the service of the master, if a unite, mail twenty-five years of age, and if a female, until the age of twenty-one years. Under the operation of this law. slavery has become almost extinct with us, and I am happy to say that, so far as my observation extends, the condition of servitude is of the most initigated and in-

Phanking you for your kindness in communicating

the proceedings of the Convention,
I remain your very obedient servant,
WILLIAM PENNINGTON,

THOMAS CLARESON, &c., &c. -

MR. VAN BUREN'S ENEMIES AT HOME AND

ABROAD. The false and hypocritical instrument of the Con-servatives—a party which Mr. Webster says could all be stowed in an omnibus—accuses Mr. Van Buren with British predilections. Hear the Madisonian:

" For years Mr. Van Buren has been sacrificing the rights of America to his affection for the courtesies ights of America to his affection for the courtesies and blandishments of the British."

The following extract, which we find noticed in the New York Standard, shows what Toryism in England really thinks of Mr. Van Buren. The London Herald is one of the leading journals of the Conservative party in Great Britain.—Globe.

FROM THE NEW YORK STANDARD.

English Congratulation.—We take the following precious extract from the London Morning Herald of the 9th ult. They require no comment—but if "the sympathies of General Harrison point," as the Editor and the sympathics of the sym sustaining a President who would so readily acknow! claims of England in preterence to the

wooder they feel for the poor American slave.

"He stated that there were several classes of Abolitionists in England. One class were for abolishing slavery in America, by the cultivation of cotton in the British East Indies—that the natives there were in the situation of the Russian that the propose of the state of

VAN BUREN INCLINED. eral Harrison is

From the Plymouth (Mass.) Rock. HOW HAVE THEY DONE IT!

We copy the following from Hill's New Hampshire patriot:
"The Whigs have met the Democracy of the

To the South they have pretended to be opposed to an increase of the Tariff.

To the North, on the other hand, they have retended to be in favor of a high Tariff, like that

In all quarters, they stand pledged to a vast re an quarters, they stand prenged to a vast re-duction of the expenditures. Many of their lead-ing men have expressed the opinion that in the event of Harrison's election, the whole expenses of the Government would not exceed \$10,000,000 per

On the other hand, they have lavished their promises of improvement in harbors, of canals and Rail-roads, and National Roads to every section of the country. If they keep their promises, every river must be made navigable, every State must be intersected with national thoroughfares, Rail road cars will clatter at a thousand points at once, a the expense of the General Government.

It is by such insane and conflicting preto as these that the Whigs have won thousands of these unreflecting but honest men to support their cause. We may pass over the false charges— the "Standing Army," gold spoons," "British coaches," and "Cuba bloodhounds" humbugs which they have used against the present Admin-istration. We may forget the infamous fraud proven upon them, by which they have added thousands to their nominal popular vote. In this one fact alone, that the Whigs have made hundreds of promises to the people, which they cannot fulfil and did not expect to fulfil when they made them, reposes their certain ruin. Move which way they will, they must tread on their own broken promises, and convert into decided enemies thousands of those who have been their most active triends. We regret, deeply regret, the resu of the late elections; and yet we fear not the ulti-mate result. Federalism has gathered around it. in a moment of excitement, thousands of pure hearted men, who have no attachment for its real principles, no friendship for its real leaders. Fe deralism has started like a frozen mass of ice and snow, from the hills of Massachusetts and Connec snow, from the fills of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and whirled along from State to State, every where gaining strength from the storm whichset it in motion, till the avalanche has at length covered the valley of the Missisaippi, and scattered itself over the sunny plains of the South. The suns of two summers will dissolve it into the original pothingors whence it sorme. original nothingness whence it sprung.

Another Federal Principle Acoused.—The Balti-more Patriot, one of the prominent Federal prints of that city, gives the following in an extract of a letter from "a distinguished Federal member of Congress:"

"I HOPE YOUR BANKS DO NOT THINK OF RESUMING SPECIE PAYMENTS SO LONG AS THE SUBTREASURY LAW IS IN FORCE."

This aduce, coming from a member of the National Councils at a time when the Legislature of Maryland is in session, and when that body will be called upon to enact laws to compel the banking institutions of that State to resume the payment of specie for their "promises to their is one of the evidences, already given by the "East party, of their determination to prevent a return of confidence to the public mind unless they can accomplish their party ends. Farther comment is unpercessary.

WHIG ECONOMY.

Before the jate election, the Halls of Congress rang with charges against the Administration for large ex-penditures and extravagance. The mails groaned with pumphlets on the subject, and it was the topic and bur-den of many a Harrison ditty at the aristocratic log-cabins of the Whys.

den of many a Harrison ditty at the anistocratic log-cabins of the Whigs.

But what do we find now? Mesers. B., P. and Co., all rail at the Secretary of the Treasury, because he has suggested that thesexpenses can, and should, be further reduced. And last, but not least, a disbuguished member in embryo of General Harrison's Cabinet, railed yesterday at what he is pleased so courteously to call the nerrow—he had almost said the mean—spirit of parsimony, which seemed now to guide the councils of this Administration." Let the people read and remember.

Attempted Assassination of the Editor of the Union.—By yesterday's mail, (says the McMinnville Gazette) we received a private letter from Nashville dated on the 12th inst., by which we are informed that a most cowardly attack was made on Col. Harris, the talented Editor of the Nashville Union, on the evening previous by two of the young Posters, sons of E. H. Foster, as he entered the public room of the Nashville Inn on his way to supper. It is supp sed that they both fired a him at the same moment—one ball entered his breast and had not been found at the date of our correspondent's letter, though his lungs are thought to be very little injured—another ball passed through his arm. After he fell, the younger brothnpted to shoot him again, but was prevent ed from doing so by two gentlemen present. Some hopes were entertained that Col. Harris would Government, wherever known to exist recover, though our correspondent thinks it very 3. An exposition of the principles of modern doubtful. - Knoxville (Tenn.) Argus.

Singular Escape.—A vessel was recently cap of money, and a history of the origin and possible of paper money in its various forms.

To these will be added all the topics common in the confined. not fill with water, the internal air being confined, and three men and a boy who were in the cabin were shut in and remained three days without food, events.

in this County, on the 7th instant, by Robt. N. Fleming, Esq., Mr. DE WITT CLINFON WILSON to Miss CAROLINE Z., daughter of John Hall, Esq. In Montgomery County, on the 14th instant, by John C. Austin, Esq. Mr. THOMAS H. TOMLINSON to Miss ELIZA D. LEDBETTER.

In Cabarrus County, on the 17th instant, by John O. Wallace, Esq., Mr. MARTIN HARKEY to Miss MARY BARNHART.

PLANTERS



(LATE DAVIS) HOTEL.

MAGUE & GIFFORD having purchased he Hotel, formerly Davis', will continue the Establishment on the same liberal scale as hereto-fore, and will exert themselves to make it a desi-

rable residence for BOARDERS AND TRAVELLERS, as their table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers

The Establishment will be under the exclusive management of T. A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience, will enable him to give general satis-

Camden, S. C., Jan., 29, 1841.

FEMALE SCHOOL IN MILLEBOROUGE, N. O. THE SPRING SESSION of Mr and Mrs. Burwell's School, will commence on Monday, 11th of January.

TERMS: For English Studies, " Latin, " French, 10 00 15 00 Drawing and Painting, 10 00

Instruction in Music will be given by Miss Laura Smith, a young lady whose qualifications are of No deduction made for absence after the pupil

Board can be had in respectable families for 810 per month, including every thing. January 29, 1841.

Notice. - A LL those indebted to the Estate of James Brown, dec'd., either by Note or Account, are requested to come forward and make immediate pay pent, as no longer indulgence can be given. All quested to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES L. BROWN, Eve'r.

January 22, 1841.

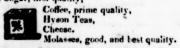
Fresh, and Cheaper than Ever.

THE SUBSCRIBER has lately returned from Charleston, where he purchased a large and choice assort of all kinds of

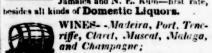
GROCERIES.

which he will sell cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere in this market. His stock consists in part of:

Havanna brown Sugar, (first quality,) from 10 to 12½ cts. per lb Loaf Sugar, first quality,



Liquors Superfine.-French Braudy, at from 1 -50 to 81 per gal.; Holland Gin, 1 50 to 83 per gal.;



London Ale and Porter.

The best assortment of

Family Groceries

ever brought to this market .- Maccaroni, verma-French prones, raisins, best quality.—Salt-Mackerel, Anchovies, Herring, Sardines; Nuts of all kinds,-Sugar and Butter crackers,

LEMONS, ORANGES, and OYSTERS. Candies, all kinds, at 50 cts. per lb., for cash.

Starch, Indigo's, copperas, madder, spices, cin-namon, cloves, Malaga grapes, ginger, &c.

Garden Seed of every kind. Gentlemen's Suppers of all kinds forished whenever called for

First rate chewing and smoking Tobacco, Maccouba and Scotch Smill—best Spanish Cigars, from 25 to 50 cts. per doz. — Toys of various kinds. Powder and Shot—Razors, Breast Pins, and many other articles.

The Subscriber having removed his Establishment to the opposite side of the street from his former stand; he is now situated in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Burs.—He invites the public to come, and examine, and taste his good things.

F. R. ROUECHE.

things. Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1841. N. B. All my accounts must be closed before February Court, by Cash or Note:—my friends will please observe this,—Call and Settle.

F. R. R.

Prospectus for Kendall's Expositor.

A MOS KENDALL proposes to establish a semi-A monthly newspaper under the above name, to be devoted to the following objects, viz: 1. The security of the right of sullrage, by ad-

2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in

Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, merals, and Government, embracing the nature and uses

Avoiding all personal altercations, this paper, while

MARRIED.

In Cabarrus County, on the 21st instant, by the Rev.

James E. Morrison, Mr. Will.IIAM ATWELL, of this County, to Miss JEMIMA, daughter of Mr. John Blackwelder, of Cabarrus County.

In this County, on the 7th instant by Role N. Pro-

lackwelder, of Cabarrus County.

In this County, on the 7th instant, by Robt. N. Flemench, Flemench, and the second of the secon

PRICE—One Dollar per annum, paid in advance.
No accounts will be kept, and the paper will not be sent until the money be actually received.

Bank notes will be taken at their specie value.
To those who collect and forward ten dollars, an additional cone will be sent critical.

To those who collect and forward ton dollars, on additional copy will be sent gratis.

Postmasters are permitted by law to forward subscription money in letters written by themselves.

All letters to the Editor must be free or pastpaid.

(**C*** As to the postage on this paper will be but one cent to one and a half each number, it is in the power of every man to procure all the important news, and a vast deal of other neeful matter, at not exceeding One Dollar and Thirty-six Cents

Washington City, D. C., Jan. 12, 1841.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having obtained, at the Nov. Term, 1840, of Rowan County Court, Let-Term, 1840, of Rowan Charles of Benjamia ters of Administration on the Estate of Benjamia Austin, dec'd., notifies all persons indebted to the same, to come forward and make immediate payame, to come forward and make immediate payame, the Estate must be closed; and those ment, as the Estate must be closed; and having claims against said Estate, to present them within the limit of the law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their re-covery. C. K. WHEELER, Admr. covery. Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1840.

TO HIRE, in the country .- A smart, active ne. gro WOMAN, accustomed to house work.
Apply at THIS OFFICE. Apply at

The Pear Indian.—In the optentid regions of the "Far West," which his between Historia and the Roshy Massaciae, there are living at this mornant on the practice, varies tribes, whe, if left to themselvis, would continue for ages to live on the Buffelo which cover the plains. The skips of these annuals, however, have become velumble to these annuals, however, have become velumble to the partial vertent the whites; and accordingly this beautiful verdent country, and these brave and independent people have been invaded by the white traders, who, by paying them a pint of whiskey for each skin, (or 'robe' as they are termed in America,) which sells at New York for ten or twelve dollars, induce them to slaughter these animals in immense numbers, leaving their flesh, the food of the Indian, to re leaving their mesh, the room of the anomal, to room and putrity on the ground. No admonition or caution can arrest for a moment the propelling power of the whiskey. Accordingly, in all directions, these poor thought ess beings are seen forrously riding unpoor thought ess beings are seen forrously riding unpoor thought. der its influence in pursuit of their game, or in other words, in the latal exchange of food for pulson. It has been very attentively calculated by the traders, who manage to collect per annum, from 150,000 to 200,000 buffalo skins, at the rate which these animals are disposed of, that in ten vears they will be killed off. Whenever that event happens, Mr. Catlin very justly prophecies that 250,000 Indians, now living in a plain of nearly three thousand miles in extent, must die of starvation, and become a prey to the wolves, or that they must either attack the powerful neighboring tribes of the Rocky mountains, or in utter phrenzy of despair rush upon the white population in the forlors hope of dislodging. In the two latter alternatives there exists a bance, and we have therefore the appalling reflection before us, that 250 000 Indian or added to the dismail list of those who have all ready withered and disappeared, leaving their country to bloom and florrish in the possession of the progeny of another world !-Quarterly Review.

Two Scenes in Richmond (Va.) are thus de scribed by a writer in one of the papers of that city. They relate to the night in which FANNY ELSSLER recently appeared in the Theatre of that my, and the first briefly describes that scepe:]
"She floated about like a fair but very volume. floated about like a fair but very voluptu

th hear, and swayed her body to and fro in a way who graced the scene looked on enchante', and all bright with their smiles; the vast cr t men shouted and applauded with their whole might, and the beautiful dancing woman, giving them an extra first or two which set them off in a perfect agony of delight, made her bow—the cur-ter dropped, the dear Famy tapping her Wring your neck off upon the shoulder, said, 'dere, dere is to one tousand dollars almos—now let us go.'— But the audience said no, and they shouled and life Still how truly, oh! how truly answered that the the pang of a mother's love, as she gazed that to the pang of a mother's love, as she gazed that the innocent face of her dying babe; how fast flowed the tears from eyes which had known little but sorrow and weeping through many weary days. "A sample of Caye." A sample of how deep and fervent was the prayer which came up from the very fountains of privation and grief. the dying moments of her poor babe; and as life thekered and waved in its fair urn, and the sobe of agony of her grief she exclaimed, 'a few pence had saved thee to me, my sweet babe,'—as the scepers on the pallet of straw marmared in their oneasy slumber,—' Mother, dear mother, give me crevices and she clasped the dying child to her bo som; at that moment, a dancing woman, a stranger with her wealth of thousands, and her ingots of gold and silver made her last graceful bow, and took the princely sum which was here for a few moments' pleasant labor.

" As the speciators gave their last shout, the " Such to life."

The Murderer of Ellen Jewett .- Robinson, the on meeting girl, and toth which he then applied as it happened that a man was going to be hanged at the Old Baily, the conchran took it for granted that Dibdin was going to the execution; so withmarrier by committing are n—that right arm, we say, has been cleft from his shoulder in a fight off. Dibdin pulled the string. with the Mexicans!

Nor is this the only retribution that has visited that Furlong, the guilty. It will be recollected that Furlong, the guilty. It will be recollected that Furlong, the sore."

"The man hanged, you rescal, drive me to Westcommitted voluntary perjury, by swearing that minster Hall." Robinson was in his store, on the evening of the Lord, sir! store, on the evening of the murder, became a maniac and drowned himself. -

Good Remark .- We often think what a pity it is that those who know how to write—whose fer-ide imaginations and well stored minds are so capable of brilliant effusions—do not feel a little of that itch for writing which is so often manifested by those who are meapable of producing a decent

Useful Hor's.-Those who make candles will and it a great improvement to steep the wicks in job; what's your fare, sir?" said Dibdio. The same water and sait pure and dry them. The "Nothing your honor; only a shifting sight, if you please, that's all."

Britanma ware should be first rubbed gently with "I'll make you pay for the sight before I have woollen cloth and sweet oil; and then washed in done with you." Britannia ware should be first rubbed gently with warm suds, and rubbed with soft leather and whi-Thus it will retain its beauty to the last.

kely to crack.

water, and let it heat gradually until it boils-then and again. Brown earthen ware, in particular, and he temphened in this way. A handful of rye or wheat bran, pat in while it is boiling, will pre-

The oftener carpets are shaken the longer they sear out the threads.

If you wish to preserve fine tooth, always clean them thoroughly after your last meal at night. Woolloss chould be washed in very hot sude, end out reased. Lake warm water christs them. Do not wrop haives and forth in woollons.—Wrap them in strong paper. Seed is snjured by tying in woullon.

SALARIES OF GOVERNORS.

That "bright penny," the Baltimore Sun, has sen curious in comparing the salaries of the dif-tent Governors, in the various States of the Unionerent Govern From the Sun's rays, we are able to raise the fol-

Romen, Grayson, Seward, Porter, McDonald, Davis, Richardson,		Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia,	4,20 4,00 4.00
Seward, Porter, McDonald, Davis,		New York, Pennsylvania,	4.00
Porter, McDonuld, Davis,	•		
McDonuld, Davia,	100		
			4 00
		Ma-sechusetts,	3,66
	**	South Carolina,	8 50
Gilmer.		Virginia,	8 38
McNutt.	**	Mississippi,	3,00
Letcher.		Kentucky.	2,50
Reid.	-	Florida Ter.	2,50
Dudge,	46	Wisconsin,	2,50
Lucas.			2,50
	**		2,00
	**		2.00
	**	Arkanses.	2,00
Polk.		Tennessee,	2.00
Woodbridge,			2,00
		Missouri.	2,00
	**		1.50
	**		1.50
			1.50
Curlin.	44		1.50
	-	Delaware.	1.33
Page.		New Hampshire.	1 20
	44		1.10
	**		77
King,	**	Rhode Island,	40
	Gilmer, McNutt, Letcher, Reid, Dodge, Lucas, Peubington, Morehead, Yell, Polk, Woodbridge, Reynolds, Fairfield, Corwin, Bigger, Carlin, Comegys, Pace, Elleworth, Jennison,	Gilmor, McNutt, Letchor, Reid, Bodge, Lucas, Peunington, Moreinead, Yell, Palk, Woodbridge, Reynolds, Fairfield, Corwin, Bigger, Carlin, Comegys, Page, Elleworth, Jennison,	Gilmer, McNutt, McNutt, Menutt, Menutt

It is well known that the oxide of Bismuth, up der the name of pearl white, is used as a cosmetic by those of the fair sex who wish to become fairer. A andy thus painted was sitting in a lecture room, where chemistry being the subject, water impreg-nated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas (Harrow gate water.) was handed round for tasper tion. On smelling this liquid, the lady in question became suddenly black in the face. Every one was, of course, slarmed by this sudden chemical change; but the lecturer explaining the cause of the plus nomenon, the lady received no further injury, than a salutary practical lesson to rely more upon natural than artificial beauty in future.

A fact .- The Hudson, N. Y. Gazette states, that when the news of Perry's victory on Lake Erie was received in that city, the houses of most of the ci izens were brilliantly illuminated in hoser of the occasion; but there were some among them who But the audience said no, and they shouled and screamed, and thumped for her to come out and—

"At that moment, in an obscure hovel, open in plet o rejoice at victories obtained by the Americans, parts to the cold, bring winds, without fire, alone sat a poor woman, holding to her childed by some her sick and dying babe while, upon a Tude pallet of straw, lay two shivering little creatures, her children, too. Hereye was heavy with watch, they children, too. Hereye was heavy with watch, they children, too. Thereye was heavy with watch, they children, too. There were some among them who comming a moral and religious people to rejoice at victories obtained by the Americans, and they accordingly "kept dark lines and they accordingly the form of the religious people to rejoice at victories obtained by the Americans, and they accordingly "kept dark lines and they accordingly the form of the committee ing, her cheek sooken with hunger and suffering, was brilliantly lighted up and the houses of the old her heart filled with the very gall and bitterness of Democrats were dark and silent, as if mourning the occurrence of a great national calashity.- Knoz

New Species of Cotton.—The Mobile Journal says. "A sample of a rare and new species of Cotton has been left at this office for the inspecin from the very foundance of privation and a tion of the staple. It is called the Rio Cotton, from was no heart near to sympathize, no kind of our great staple. It is called the Rio Cotton, and to aid, no soit voice to soothe—the physician's and is certainly a most beautiful and have even of our great staple. It is called the Rio Cotton, and staple,—superior to any thing we have ever seen, of the short staple, or Sea Island variety.— The sample left with us, is part of the produce of about a dozen seeds brought from South America by a traveller, and planted in Marengo county.— It is thought that the soil ; d climate of the South ern part of Alabama will on trial, prove to be well adapted to the growth of this new variety of the gossypium. The staple is about three inches long, and of glossy silk texture.

In the late battle a silver medal, about the eighth of an inch in thickness and two and a half in di-ameter, was taken from an old Indian supposed to been upwards of one hundred years of age, "As the spectators gave their last shout, the who was killed; one side of which presents a profibe's innocent spirit winged its flight to heaven, id the mother gazed in despair upon all that remained to her of the little prattler whom she so arrived."

The reverse presents clasped hands, with the calumet and tomahawk and the words. Pence "South to the." and Friendship." - Austia (Texas) City Gazette.

The Conchmon's Hobby .- Some years since morieror of Elies Jewett, whose trial and acquittal, when the celebrated D.bdin was spending a few feft a stam upon the tribunal before which he was months in a certain strong house in St. George's arrangeed, went to Texas, where he has lost his field, he had (by a day rule) to attend to some law right arm—that arm, with which he planted a business at Westminster Hail. A coach was call archet into the forchead of a trail, but to him an ed to the lobby door for his accommodation, and

Where are you going to, sir?

" Lord, sir! you had better go to see the man turned off first; I would'of have taken you up had I have thought otherwise."

Drive to Westminster, you secondrel."

The coachman drove off full silt; and Dibdin was perusing his papers, when on a sudden he found the coach scarcely moved; he looked out and found himself in the midst of a thousand carts, coaches, horsemen &c., without the possibility of his turn ing about in the ranks; and thus he moved on against his inclination, to see the man hanged, after which the coachman drove off to Westminster

"Well, you scoundrel. I'll punish you for this "Nothing, your honor; only a shifting for the sight, if you please, that's all."

" Very well, sir, I can't help,it-dash my but-

tons! I never misses a banging day-'cause vy, New tron should be gradually heated at first; I thinks as how it's a duty von owes a fellow creater it has become joured to the heat it is not ture that's going to be tweeted. Let me ax you, sir, how you'd like it, if you was going to be hangis a good plan to put earthen ware into cold ed, and nobody was to come to see you, ch?

Great Match of an Arab Horse to perform 400 miles in fice days - The above extra match took place on the 27th July last, at the staerve the giazing, so that it will not be destroyed tion of Bangalore, under the Madras presidency. It is reckoned one of the greatest toats in horse The offener carpets are shaken the longer they manship that has ever been performed. The ani still wear; the dirt that collects under them will mal was the property of Captain Horne, of the Madris artiflery, who backed him to the task for a

wager of 5,000 rupees (£500 sterling.) The olds at starting were three to 1, and afterwards 4 to 1, against the rider. The horse won in grand style. On reaching the winning post, Captain Horse's troop of horse artillery (natives and Europeans) took him off of his horse, and placing him in a chair decorated with flowers, they carried him to the tent smid triumphant cheering. Captain Horse came in partectly frash, and on the second day he was out visiting around the station on a pony, after riding 91 miles during the preceding night.—National Intelligences.

We observe in nearly, if not quite, all the States that are and have been for any length of time, represented by a majority of "Whiga," that they are greatly in debt, all occasioned by wild projects of Internal Improvement. For instance, we site to Indiana and Maryland. The State debt of the former is \$12,873,509, and that of the latter \$15,109,000, and will shortly be increased.—Whereas the State of New Hampshire, which is represented almost entirely by Democrate does not owe a dollar. This is a proof sufficient, that whiggery will never by its management produce the "reform!" which was held out to the illiterate before the election. If any change in conducting the Government is made by the new Administration, which of course will be, it will be a change from economy, to extravagance. The country from economy, to extravagance. The country will be run heels over head in debt, money procu-red on the faith and credit of the Federal Govern ment, and the people ground to the very dust to pay the interest. - Washington (N. C.) Republi

Sentiment.—How much fine sentiment there is wasted in our strange world. I have seen a young lady in raptures of affiniration over a flower which was to deck her hair in the ball room, who would turn away with a look of loathing, from the proferred kiss of her boby brother; and I have heard levely lips all wreathed in smiles, and breathing tones of joy over a pretty shell, a smining tused; or even a gay riband, say cold and cool words to the best friend, aye, the mother, who was wearing her life out to promote the happiness of her un grateful daughter.

Father, where do the people get their fashion From Boston, chi d.

Where do the Boston people get their fashion

Why from England. And where do the English people get their fash-From France.

Where do the French get them from? Why right straight from the d-I himself, now go way, and do not ask any more such foolish quesions when I am busy .- Er. paper.

An Explanation .- It is said the Roosters and Cock Turkeys are unusually lean this season, and the reason assigned is, that the former have been months, and the latter have kept up a continual gob bling at the night of banners and red bunting, s that petther have had time to get fat.



PROSPECTUS MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

It is proposed to establish, in the Town of Charlotte, It is proposed to establish, in the Town of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. C., a weekly newspaper, under the above little, to be edited and published by the substriber. The publication of the "Mickarsmina Derpussessian" will commence by the 1st of Januarynexi, or as soon as uniterais can be progreed. It will be printed with entirely new and fair type, on paper of the cest quality, and allorded to subscribers at \$2.50 in advance, (on the receipt of the first number,) or \$6 if not not in advance. not paid in advance.

The present is the first effort that has been made to

not paid in advance.

The present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth-place of American Independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic party could be freely promotigated and detended—in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the Alexanders, the Polas, and their nervoic comparinots periled their all, on the 20th May, 1770, could find at all those an unstranking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republicans party of Mecklendery—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country, the appeal is now made for support.

The Japransonian will assume as its political creed, those immants of the Republican party, the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions—believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in frauning our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of monopoly, which has been steatistify, but steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most odious feature it this system is, that it robs the Many, imperceptibity, to enrich the Faw—it clothers a tew wealthy manufacts with power not only to control the wages of the latoring man, but also at their pleasure to inflate or a pressive process.

with power not only to control the wages of the inter-ing man, but also at their pleasure to inflate or depress the commerce and business of the whole country—exsting a sociit of extravagance, which it terminates in sake upon all our citizens. To ad its producing the second attention, together with their fare improvement in their system of Taening, to be able to sonias. It will war against exclusive privileges, or partial legislatures, under whatever goine granted by our Legislatures; and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, internal improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new Federal scheme of the General Concentration of the second second second of the second of the second Government assuming to pay to foreign money chan-gers the two hundred millions of dollars, berrowed by

few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awall aspect, the Jerranson Star will keep us readers regularly and accurately advised on the subject of Northern Abolitoonism. It must be evident to all candin observers, that the participant presses of the South have influente been too snent upon this subject. We shall, therefore, without fear of being demonated as an alarmost, lend our function and to assist in awakening the People of the Nouth to they demonate cand a same of their real danger.

Taken Up and Committeed, due vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the JEFFERSONIAN will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of Morals, Literature, Agriculture, and the Mechanic Arts, shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of right reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all cias

Orders for the paper, addressed, postage paid, to the Educr of the Jeffersonan, Charlotte, N. C.," will be Kentucky jeans coat and pants and low shirt.

"Enter of the Jeffersonian, promptly complied with.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding subscribers' names paper, in receiving and forwarding subscribers' names paper, in receiving and forwarding subscriptions.

JOS. W. HAMPTON. November 6, 1840.



To Travellers.

THE travelling commonity are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsburg and Ashborg to Salisbury, in small Northern made Canches of the first order: leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thoradays at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M. His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating.

Feb. 12, 1839.

N. R. Septs secured at the Manusca Hotel.

N. B. Scats secured at the Mansion Botel.

ROWAN HOTEL

THE SUBSCRIBE

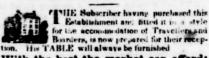
AVING purchased that well known and long established public house, (known by the name of Staughter's Hotel,) situated in the Town of Sa-

of Slaughter's Hotel, satuated in the Town of Sa-lisbury, N. C., informs his friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the recep-tion of Travellers and Boarders. His Table and Bar will be supplied with the best the market and surrounding country affords. His Stables spacious and boantfully supplied with grain, and provender, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledges himself that no exer-tion on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call-

JAMES L. COWAN. Salisbury Sept. 11, 1840 tf.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.



With the best the market can afford; his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Procenter of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hositers.

He nopes, by strict attention to the business, in per-

son, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patroosge. And he only asks a call and trial. ANDREW CALICLEUGH. Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839.

" NEVER DESPAIR OF THE REPORLIC."

PROPOSALS For a Newspaper in the City of Raleigh, to be called

THE SOUT ERN TIMES; To be Edited by Henry I. Toole.

Proposals of this sort usually abound in promises; w will be made in this case, but they will all be re-

The design of the proposed paper differs somewhat from that of any now published in this City: combi-ning more Literary Miscellany with Politics, than is customary with the party Press. Its mem character, however, will be political and its floctrines of the Jef-

March next, it a sufficient number of substriber all observers is obtained to justify the unpertaking. As it cannot be regarded as perfectly certain that such will be the case, bscriber is expected to pay until he receives th

The size will be about the same with the "Raleigh Register," and it will be published twice a week during the sessions of the General Assembly, and weekly at all other times. The price will be Four Dollars per

anum.

Every person to whom this proposal is sent, will please, as soon as all have subscribed who may be supposed to be desirous to patronze the undertaking, transmit their names to the Enter, at Washington, North Car-

CABINET OF MINERALS FOR SALE.

L'HE undersigned, as Administrator of the late Doct. Austin, offers for sale the valuable

CABLIVAT OF LICENSRALS belonging to the Estate of the secresor. As con-

sider the partial of the continuous was under as Dr. Austin humself with the consists of Gold, School Capper, and Land Ores, in their various ociutal comoteations, se ecces from the cometal regions of the country; besides a punber obtained from E trope. Sentitle gentlemen, or hierary instructions described the porchase the whole, or any part of the Cribenet, can have farther information on application by better to the undersigned.

The collection will be said as some as a reasona

ble price may be offered for it.

C. K. WHEFLER Admr.
Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 4 1940. (6.

To the Public.

A HE undersigned respectfully inform the Pubhe, that they are still engaged in carrying on

A TAMMER TO

At their old stand in Known county, near China pecuminary rum, and too often the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be thoroughly epigrate themselves that, with their long experience at the ed before we can hope to see settled prosperity some business, and devoting to at their long experience periodic upon all our citizens. To aid in producing this sould attention, together with their late improve-

or on time to panetual desters.---green Hides taken in exchange for Leather.

nestion of vital ineportance to the South, and Also, will be made, on short notice. Blacksmiths' th, from various causes, is every day assuming Bellows—worth from right to twenty dollats—va-

Taken Up and Committed.

TO the Jad of Davidson County, on the 14th inst., a negro boy, who says his name is TOM, and that he belongs to Henry Strickland, who lives near Springfield in the State of Georgia. Said boy is a very likely autanto, five

bet seven inches high-had on when committed The owner is requested to come forward, prove

property, pay charges, and take him away. W. WOMACK, Jailor.

October 17, 1944.

PROSPECTUS

Western Carolina Temperance Advocate, A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform, Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited BY D. B. M'AHALLY.

A Proposante Companyin that this with at the place early in deptember, readward on publishing a pl., per of the above title and character, and appealed by. John Dickson and D. R. M'Annily to conduct it. From the many preming engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he decuse it impractizable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his unfluence otherwise, to promote its in errest; the otherriber therefore, processes to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause t to you we make

case throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most carnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands colored as a circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pans are spared, the luxury of retirement and case foregone, and no labor doesned too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philan thropast, and christian! Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tenuessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you mow to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of Fifty Cents a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

(**Destinators*, additions or publishers of pages, and all humiliary of the General each authorized are note. Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorised agents.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE

Prospectus for the Congressional Globe and Appendix

These works will be published by us, during the ap-proaching session of Congress. They have had such a wide circulation in the United States, and their usefulwide circulation in the United States, and their usefulness and encapness are so university acknowledged, that we deem it unnecessary to give a detailed account of what the lature numbers will contain. Suffice it to say, that they will be invaluable, to all who teel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so will, nor half so cheep. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United Statespertage in the world. Our position at the seat of Government, enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to points the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires, comparatively, but a small expense to change them to the form of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for hour times the sum charged. In some parts of the United States, the write paper, upon which these works are printed, would sell for as

In some parts of the United States, the white paper, upon which these works are printed, would sell for as much as we charge for the publications.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members condensed.—The years and nays on all important subjects are given. It is published as fast as the business of the two Houses affords matter enough for a number. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages, of small type. We expect to publish three numbers for every two weeks of the session.

expect to promise the specchas of the members of the session.

The Appendix contains the specchas of the members at full length, written out by themsefves; and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It me published as fast as the specches can be prepared by

Each of these works is complete in itself. But it is desirable for every subcriber to have both; because, if there should be amberd by in the synopsis of a speech in the Gongressional Globe, or any demail of its correctness, it may be removed at once, by referring to the speech in the Appendix.

Indexes to both are sent to subscribers, as soon as they can be prepared, after the adjournment of Congress.

TERMS.

For one copy of the Congressional Globe \$1. For copy of the Appendix \$1. Six copies of either of the above works will be sention \$5, twelve copies for \$10, and a proportionate number of copies for a larger sum.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated Bank in the United States, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be here by the 14th of December next, at farthest. be here by the 14th of December next, at farthest.

The Democratic papers with which we exchange, vill please give this Prospectus a few insertions. No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.
Weshington City, Nov. 26, 1840.

Book Bindery.

WILLIAM HUNTER, Book-Binder,

NFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in Charlotte, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.— Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of ess, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronise him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on dating terms

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and care-fully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

Orders left at the Western Carolinian Of. ce will be junctually forwarded for completion. Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the bu-

CUTTING STONE,

as osual, at his Granite Quary, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the Ad Char able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice. for Sale, at the lowest prices,

WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOULSHOUSER, Stone-Cutter. Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839.

N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually stended to.

J. H.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS. THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so unco used by

the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Mossrs Springs & Shakkle, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.

lso Agents for the same.
P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39.